THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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From Blackwood's Magazine.

HONOR TO THE PLOW.

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky,
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in langor lie,
Or deem the day is done:
The rural arts we loved before
No less we'll cherish now;
And crown the banquet, as of yore,
With Honor to the Plow.

In these fair fields, whose peaceful spoil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
We'll gird us to our work like men
Who owe a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give Honor to the Plow.

Let Art, array'd in magic power,
With Labor hand in hand,
Go forth, and now in peril's hour
Sustain a sinking land.
Let never Sloth unnerve the arm,
Or Fear the Spirit cow;
These words alone should work a charm—
All honor to the Plow.

The heath redress, the meadow drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long-expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store:
Then fearless urge the furrow deep
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give Honor to the Plow.

So Still shall Health by pastures green
And nodding harvest roam,
And still behind her rustic screen
Shall Virtue find a home:
And while their bower the muses build
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With Honor to the Plow.

INSURRECTION AT TAOS.

By the river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, with accounts from Santa Fe conveying important news. There has been an extensive insurrection of the Mexicans at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape. Gov. BENT, STEPHEN LEE, Acting Sheriff, Gen. ELLIOT LEE, HENRY LEAL, and twenty other Americans, were killed and their families despoiled; the Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all took place on the 19th of January. Gov. BENT had gone up to Taos a few days before to look after a farm which he owned in that vicinity.

The insurrection had made formidable head, and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending expresses all over the country to obtain assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about six hundred. At its commencement the Alcalde of Taos sent word down to the Alcalde of Vagus of their movements, and wished him to join them. He would not; but sent an express immediately to Santa Fe, advising them to be on their guard, as the mob, who were composed of the lowest rabble, and whose desire was plunder, were hurrying on to the Puebla Indian villages and settlements to arouse them, and march directly to Santa Fe and take possession of that place and all that was in it. The Americans at Santa Fe had there only about four hundred effective men; the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. DONIPHAN. Such being their situation, they could not send succor out, as they were hardly able to defend themselves. It is therefore supposed that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the fort nor block-houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos to take possession of the Government wagon-trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. DONIPHAN that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, beget a spirit of security, and lead him far into the interior, where he might be easily cut off. It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe that if Gen. WOOL had gone direct to Chihuahua, there would have been no trouble in New Mexico.

Col. DONIPHAN had possession of El Paso del Norte on the 28th of December. Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua stating that Gen. WOOL was within three day's march of the capital. This too was doubtless another ruse to lure Col. Doniphan on in confidence, and cut him off from all chance of escape or of falling back upon Santa Fe, to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone and confident of capturing Col. DONIPHAN and his command, which consists of about six hundred men—five hundred of them being of his own troops, (the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers,) and a detachment of one hundred men from Santa Fe, under command of Lieut. Col. MITCHELL, of the second regiment consisting of thirty men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under command of Capt. HUDSON and Lieut. KRIBBEN, and seventy from Col. PRICE's regiment and Col. WILLOCK's battalion. They then assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico, and confiscate all their goods.

A letter from Lieut. ABERT, of the United States Topographical Engineers, of later date, confirms all the above intelligence. The details of the battle of Bracito are also confirmed. The massacre beyond doubt has been a terrible one, of which we have as yet heard but the beginning, and the insurrection has been kept so quiet until all was ready for the outbreak, that our handful of troops there must be overpowered before any effort can be made to relieve them from the most advanced of our Western posts.

Letters received at St. Louis state that Colonel Cooke and the Mormon battalion were three hundred and fifty miles beyond Santa Fe. They were generally in good health and progressing slowly.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A late arrival at New Orleans from Brazos Santiago brings accounts from the latter place to the 1st of this month.—Capt. HUGHES, of the Illinois volunteers, who left Gen. TAYLOR's camp, twenty miles from Saltillo, on the 13th, and Monterey the 15th ultimo, states that Gen. Taylor had 5,000 men at Monterey. Every thing was quiet at both places when Capt. Hughes left, and General Taylor intended to remain at his camp near Saltillo until the first of April.

Gen Worth left Brazos on the 25th ultimo, on board the steamer EDITH. One company of Infantry, one company of Artillery, one company of Dragoons, and the light batteries, had all embarked. Six companies of Dragoons were still at the Brazos, waiting transportation.

Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, writes to that paper from Brasos Island, on the 28th ultimo, as follows:

"The news from the direction of Monterey, or rather the rumors and reports from that quarter, are important. An express arrived at Matamoras on the 26th instant (Friday) from Col. Curtis at Camargo. That officer states that an express left Seralvo on the evening of the 23d from Col. Morgan, with an injunction to him to stop all trains between Camargo and Monterey. Col. Morgan's regiment was to leave Seralvo at daylight on the morning of the 24th, but its destination was unknown. The enemy was reported as advancing in great force, but from what point is not designated. Col. Morgan received his orders direct from Gen. Taylor.

"This is the substance of the intelligence brought by the express. Verbally I hear it rumored that Gen. Mejia has thrown a large force into Linares, where he commands in person. There are those who think—of course no one knows any thing positively—that Santa Anna intends making a feint with a considerable force in the neighborhood of Gen. Taylor, with the intention of diverting the attention of that officer; and when this is effected to pass him with a large body of light troops and make an attack upon Camargo. Matamoras, or some of the depots in this vicinity. Nothing could be easier at this time, drawn away as the force along the river now is; but still I doubt whether Santa Anna has the nerve to make such a demonstration. A friend thinks that he is making a feint in the neighborhood of Saltillo, with the intention of withdrawing attention from San Luis while he is sending off a large force to Vera Cruz. There may be something in this. A few days or weeks will tell the story.

"The last accounts placed Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva, twenty miles on the other side of Saltillo, with the most of his force. All the reports would go to confirm that Santa Anna has a large body of men in his neighborhood, but whether with the intention of attacking Gen. Taylor, or passing him and falling upon the American posts and depots on the Rio Grande, no one knows. Every one says that a good General would have adopted the latter plan long since, as the withdrawal of nearly all the forces from the river would have almost ensured the success of a descent."

The New Orleans Bulletin has a letter conveying information similar to the above, and also the following, which was received by a previous arrival:

"Letters are in this city from well informed sources in Mexico, which state that the recent movement of Santa Anna has no connection with any contemplated attack upon Saltillo, and is intended to mask other operations; intimating that the army would make a demonstration on the Posts on the Rio Grande, and thus cut off Gen. Taylor's communications and supplies. Another letter says that the movement was absolutely necessary to procure supplies, as the army had exhausted every thing of the kind in that district of country. One of letters to which we refer is from an officer in the Mexican army."

It was further reported that Gen. Taylor had fallen back towards Monterey, and expected every day to have a battle. This, however, was not credited at New Orleans. The Picayune entertains greater apprehension for the injuries the Mexicans may inflict in the valley of the river and at Camargo than at Monterey or beyond that point; and the Bulletin also deems it the true policy of Santa Anna to reach the banks of the Rio Grande, and seize upon Matamoras or Camargo, rather than attack Saltillo or Monterey. At the latter place, though the American garrison is only about 2,000 men, they are so advantageously fortified as to be able to resist the whole army that Santa Anna could bring against them. In one fort alone there are mounted upwards of thirty cannon, which completely command the city.

CAPT. HENRIE'S ESCAPE.

We copy from the Picayune the following account of Capt. Henrie's escape from the Mexicans, Capt. H. is a Texan. He was taken with Maj. Borland's command, but having once before been in the Mexicans' clutches, and knowing their faithless character, he took the liberty of saving his life by running away. The account is written by Col. Harden. It says—

The treatment of the Mexican guide induced Capt. Henrie to believe that he might share the same fate. He had no confidence whatever in the word of Gen. Minon. During the day he remarked the officers talking to each other and looking at him. Manuel Sanchoz, who lives in Saltillo, and also has received from our officers many thousand dollars for corn, was with Gen. Minon. He recognized Henrie, and riding up to him said—"well, sir, I suppose you will visit the city of Mexico a second time." 'That is very doubtful,' replied Henrie. In the afternoon an express came in with a letter. Some acts of the officer who received it aroused Henrie's suspicions further, and turning short around where the officer was reading the letter, he found a number apparently watching him. He believed they designed to murder him, and he determined to make his escape if possible, and advised some of the prisoners of it.

By some accident, during the evening he found himself on Major Gaines' mare, one of the best blooded nags in Kentucky and the Major's pistols still remaining in the holster, The prisoners had become considerably scattered near sunset, and Capt. Henrie set himself busily to work to make them keep close together. To do this he rode back, within ten files of the rear of the line, when discovering a small interval in the line of the Mexican guard, he suddenly put spurs to the mare and darted through the lines. The guard immediately wheeled in pursuit, but their ponies were no match for a Kentucky blood horse, and before a gun could be fairly levelled at him, he had darted out of reach. He had three ranchos to pass. As he passed these he found that the Mexicans in pursuit gave notice to the rancheros, who followed him with fresh horses—still he outstripped them all.

After passing the last rancho, he had pulled up his mare to rest her, when a single Mexican came up supposing him to be unarmed. He waited until he came within thirty steps, when, cocking the Major's dueling pistol, he fired and the Mexican rolled off. In a short time another came near—he likewise permitted him to approach still nearer, when he wheeled and shot him down. He loaded his pistol, and after going some distance, another started up from behind some bushes near the road, and rode at him—he shot him down, with what success he could not tell, but he was not pursued by that Mexican any further. When he came near Encarnacion, he found the camp had been alarmed, as he supposed by some one who had passed him when he left the road. Diverging from the straight course, he crossed several roads, and evaded a number of parties who were in pursuit of him. At length he came to a plain where there was no place to hide. The moon was shining, and he could see a large number of men in pursuit. Putting spurs to his now jaded horse, he made for a mountain valley, and following it to the east, he at length eluded his pursuers. He travelled up the valley forty miles, as he supposed, hoping to find an outlet towards Potomos; but in this he was disappointed. He was unable to find water for himself or his famished mare, and the next morning after his escape the noble animal expired, more from the want of water than from fatigue.

Capt Henrie now had to take it on foot. He wandered about all day trying to find a path across the mountain. In the evening he found some water to quench his thirst. He then determined to retrace his steps down the valley, and did so, marching without food. During the 26th, 27, and 28th, he walked along through the chapperal and prickly pears, without food or water, frequently seeing parties of Mexicans, whom he had to avoid. On the 28th he killed a rat with a club, part of which he ate, and put the balance in his pocket for another meal.

On the night of the 27th he reached the road, and followed it until an hour after sunrise, when he discovered a party of horsemen approaching. Not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, he concealed himself until they came near, when he discovered that they were a picked guard of Arkansas troops. He gave one shout and gave up; nature was exhausted! His nerves which had been strung up to the highest degree of tension, become unstrung, and he was almost helpless. They put him on a horse, and took him to Agua Neuva, where Captain Pike commanded an outpost.

Capt. Pike informed me that when Henrie came in he was the most miserable looking being he ever saw. His shoes were worn out, his pantaloons cut in rags, his head was bare, and his hair and beard were matted—his hands, feet and legs were filled with thorns from the prickly pear, and his skin was parched and withered with privation, exposure and exertion. He had tasted no water for four days, and seemed almost famished for want of it. The soldiers gathered round him and all that was in their wallets was at his service, and as they had recently had a new outfit of clothing, Capt. H. was soon newly fitted out. After resting a while and getting some food he was able to ride to this place. He says that during the pursuit there were more than one hundred shots fired at him, one of which passed through his hair.

(From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FESTIVAL, IN COMPLIMENT TO THE HON. ANDREW STEWART.

LETTERS AND SENTIMENTS.

We have already given a pretty full account of the Complimentary Dinner tendered by the Young Whigs of Philadelphia, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart. We have since been furnished, by the Committee of Arrangement, with the following toasts and sentiments. They will be read with no little interest.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. HENRY CLAY.

2. GEN. TAYLOR—Equally formidable to Santa Anna and to James K. Polk. A patriotic people will honor him for his victories over the public enemy, and for the sagacity and valour which retrieved the country from the mistakes of an imbecile administration.

3. GEN. SCOTT. The hero of Chippewa, the gallant and chivalric soldier; his past fame is an earnest of future glory.

4. HON. ANDREW STEWART—The veteran champion of American Industry, the practicol illustrator of the business interests of the Nation, the tried advocate of internal improvements;—known throughout the union as an able and influential legislator; we honour him to-day as a Pennsylvanian, for services in a cause, in the benefits of which we all participate.

5. THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We pledge ourselves to the support of the nominee of next Tuesday's Convention. Every thing for the Whig cause and Whig principles—nothing for men.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Hon Andrew Stewart—The Whigs of Pennsylvania—The Union looks to them to save the country—let them be firm and faithful to their cherished principles and policy, and their triumph will be certain.

By Capt. Shriver, of Allegany, Md.—The Whig Workies—May they labor not for the spoils, but for the good of their country.

By L. M. Bond—Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania—an able Statesman, a pure patriot, a faithful Representative, a true Whig, an honest man, qualities the most desirable in those we honor, and the surest guarantee for Whig favor.

By Robert Morris—Zachary Taylor—"Rough and Ready"—frank and fearless—modert and manly—heroic and humane. His is

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

By Jno. Dobelbower—Santa Anna—The Mexican friend and confidant of Jas. K. Polk; both sworn upon the destruction of Old Rough and Ready, and both equally unsuccessful.

By William Elliott—The Repeal of the Tariff of '42—The consummation of a scheme of political fraud, begun in the corruption of the ballot box, and in a concerted plan of popular deception.

By Jos. Markle—The Mexican War—Another scheme of profligate expenditure, to pamper political favorites with the wasted millions of the people's money.

By Chas. Thomson: Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto and Monterey, for President, and Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the champion of American Industry, for Vice President.

By A. K. Young: Jas. K. Polk—The first President who proscribed a conquering general for victories over the nation's enemies.

House of Representatives,
Washington, March 1, 1847.

Gentlemen:—It is with great regret that I am compelled to decline your invitation, to be present at the dinner to be given to Hon. Andrew Stewart, in your city, on the 5th of March. My engagements are such as to compel me to forego the very great pleasure which such an occasion would give me.

Mr. Stewart is well worthy the honor which you propose. His services in behalf of the interests and rights of free labor cannot be too highly appreciated, and entitle him to the highest consideration of the intelligent people of Pennsylvania, and of the whole country.

I rejoice to see that the heart of a faithful public servant is to be encouraged, and his hands strengthened, by such an honorable testimonial of your approbation.

I give you many thanks for the honor of your invitation, and remain,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. ASHMUN.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, and others,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3d, 1847.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to attend the public dinner, to be given on the 5th inst., to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, by the Whig Young Men of the City of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of their regard for his long and able services in the Whig cause. It would give me great pleasure to join you in the festivities of the occasion, if it were in my power to do so, but, indispensable engagements render it necessary for me to go to the Western country immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

I am, very respectfully,
your most obt. servant,
SAMUEL F. VINTON.

To Messrs. E. J. Morris, S. S. Kelly, T. Ward, Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28th, 1847.

Gentlemen—I desire to present to you my cordial thanks, for the honor of an invitation to be present at a public dinner to be given on the 5th of March next, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, in compliment to his long continued and able services in the cause of Domestic Protection, and Home Industry. Having myself been, during the Congress which will shortly be brought to a close, associated with that gentleman as a member of the House of Representatives,—a Congress which has done more than any other ever did to upturn the foundation of the public prosperity, and to involve all branches of American labor and industry in one common ruin—I can bear testimony to the signal ability with which he has resisted the many and various projects of mischief, which have been urged upon Congress by the existing administration, and has upheld and sustained the highest and best interests of our common country. I will only add, that the pressure of many engagements incident to an adjournment of Congress, will probably deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with you in paying so deserved a tribute to a meritorious public servant.

With sentiments of high respect, I am,
Gentlemen, truly, your friend, and obt. servant.
TRUMAN SMITH.

Messrs. E. J. Morris, S. S. Kelly, T. Ward, M. Clemens, A. G. Hines.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, March 3, 1847.

Gentlemen—I regret extremely my inability to be with you on the 5th inst., agreeably to your kind invitation, at the dinner given to our colleague, the champion of the Tariff policy, Hon. Andrew Stewart, whose services to our State and Country entitle him to the gratitude of the people.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
ALEX. RAMSEY.

Hon. E. J. Morris, T. Ward, and others, Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2d, 1847.

Gentlemen—Your note of invitation to a dinner to be given by the Whig young men of Philadelphia, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Penn., on the 5th inst., has been received.

I regret to say, that circumstances beyond my control, will prevent my compliance with your invitation. I can most cheerfully unite with you in bearing testimony to the able and efficient services of my Honorable colleague, in defence of the great principles of the Whig party—principles important in themselves, and involving the best interests of our common country.

With sentiments of repect,
I am yours, &c.,
JAS. POLLOCK.

Hon. E. J. Morris, and others, Com.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—I regret that my personal arrangements previously made, deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to attend a public dinner, to be given by the Whig Young Men of the City and County of Philadelphia, to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, "as a manifestation of their regard for his long and able services in the Whig cause."

But I beg to assure you, that no one appreciates more sincerely than myself, the zeal, fidelity, and ability displayed by Mr. Stewart, in support of our great national interests. For the last four years we have been associated in the public service, and perhaps I may ask to be considered a competent witness to his constant and disinterested labors, "in season and out of season," to promote the welfare and protect the rights of American Industry. The tribute of confidence and respect which you propose to render him, has been fairly earned by his faithful, efficient, and patriotic efforts.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. HUNT.

Messrs. E. Joy Morris, S. S. Kelly, Townsend Ward, Committee, &c.

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, March 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—I am compelled by private engagements, which will detain me in this city some days after the close of the Session of Congress, to decline the invitation which I have had the honor to receive from you, to attend a public dinner to be given to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, on the 5th inst., at Philadelphia.

I regret that it is not in my power to manifest by my presence on the occasion, my high appreciation of the character, and services of the distinguished gentleman, whom you so justly honor.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. EVANS.

Hon. E. Joy Morris and others, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 3, 1847.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a public dinner, to be given on the 5th inst., to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, by the Whig Young Men of Philadelphia—and I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to unite with you in this deserved compliment to one of the ablest champions of the protection policy in National Councils. Though his efforts, and those of his able and eloquent Whig colleagues, could not preserve the Tariff of 1842, I trust they will soon be renewed under circumstances more favorable to the protection policy. Certainly if the interests of Pennsylvania are not sufficiently protected, it is in consequence of no want of zeal or ability on the part of the distinguished representative from the eighteenth District, and his Whig colleaguee in the House of Representatives.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,
JAMES DIXON.

To Hon. E. Joy Morris and others, Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1847.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th ult., inviting me to be present at a Public Dinner to be given to the Hon. Andrew Stewart. I am deeply sensible of the fitness of this compliment to the distinguished Representative from the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania. The labor of the whole country owes him a debt of gratitude. No man in the Union has asserted the claims of all branches of American Industry, to the fostering care of the Government, more ardently or more ably.—New England appreciates his services no less than Pennsylvania, and I earnestly hope that some son of New England may be with you, to express her sentiments on the occasion. For myself, I regret sincerely that indispensable engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of your very kind invitation.

I am, very respectfully, your obliged friend and obedient servant,
ROBT. C. WINTPROP.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, and others, Committee &c.

GEN. TOM THUMB was a passenger in the Cambria, on its last arrival in this country. His receipts, whilst in Europe, exceeded $175,000.

The Atlantic and Mississippi Rail-road bill has passed the House of Representatives of Illinois, and will, most probably, pass the Senate.

INDIAN CORN is worth two dollars and sixteen cents a bushel in England, and but little more than nine cents in Illinois.

GUN COTTON has been used in Vermont for blasting rocks.

It is thought that Massachusetts alone will raise $200,000 for Ireland.

There are some thousands of Norwegians in the State of Wisconsin.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City.
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
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LATER FROM THE ARMY.

(From the Commercial Journal, Extra.)

WASHINGTON, March 20, 11, P. M.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th received to-night contains some most alarming reports from Gen. Taylor's command, in a shape more definite than in any of the preceeding rumors.

The schooner Cinderella arrived at N. Orleans, brings reports that Gen. Taylor, had been attacked in his position at Aqua Nueva, and driven back towards Saltillo, to the pass of Rinconardo, but no authority is given for these statements but such as are professedly founded upon contradictory and flying reports. Even these however, attest the gallantry of Gen. Taylor's resistance.

It is stated that he lost 2,000 men in the action, but that the Mexican loss was still greater amounting to four thousand. The reports go so far even as to claim the victory for the Americans.

Among the passengers by the Cinderella was an officer of the army. He confessed his inabilities to inform the editor of the Picayune as to what had occurred. In relation to the news from Saltillo, he did not know himself whether or not an action had taken place.

The rumors received at Matamoras were innumerable and conflicting. It was said that despatches had been received from Gen. Taylor as late as the 25th of February; but this was believed to be impossible. The communications between Monterey and Camargo are completely cut off—say all the rumors—and can only be re-opened by a considerable force. Both the Americans and Mexicans on the Rio Grande are in a state of great excitement. The alarm was increased by the interruption of communications, and consequent uncertainty in obtaining intelligence. The state of suspense which this occasioned was most painful. All hands were placed at work in Camargo and Brazos strengthening the works and throwing up new defences.

Just as the Cinderella was leaving Brazos, the Picayune's informant learned that two Mexican spies had been taken there. He did not hear what disposition had been made of them.

The Matamoras flag of the 3d instant, says, that the reports of an action having taken place were fully credited in that city. It is said, however, that there are many army officers there who are totally incredulous in relation to them—and even the Flag is at a loss how to believe some of the generally credited reports. The Flag says:—"Our town has been thrown into a state of excitement, by the reports constantly arriving, relative to the pirilous condition of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. The rumors are so vague and confused that we hardly know what to believe. That a battle had been fought no one can doubt but how it resulted, or what danger impends on the line of the Rio Grande, are matters involved in most perplexing uncertainty. We give what appears to be the most authentic accounts received from the seat of hostilities.—Gen. Taylor, while at Aqua Nueva with 5,000 men was attacked on the 22d ult., by a force of 14,000 men. Finding he could not maintain his position, he made his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here he was assaulted again, and an obstinate action took place in the streets, involving a heavy loss to the Mexicans, before the Americans again commenced their retrograde movement. Before retiring from Saltillo, Gen. T. destroyed all the public stores which he was able to take with him. He then continu his retreat to the pass of Rinconado, when he was again attacked, and succeeded in beating off the enemy. Here all rumors and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be safe: but his ability to accomplish such a movement was altogether problematical, as the Mexican troops were swarming in every direction.

The Flag learns from another source that Col. Morgan has abandoned Seralvo after destroying such of the public stores as he was unable to take with him. Couriers announce that a force of 1500 Mexicans were between Monterey and Camargo. Eight thousand were in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Captain Lamar reports that an express had arrived at Brazos on the evening of the 4th inst., with the news that a Mexican force had passed the Rio Grande, and marched by Matamoras on the opposite side of the river. Although he conversed with the express rider he was unable to learn any thing as to the probable number of the enemy, or who commanded them.

"A merchant in Camargo, writing to a friend in this place, under date of the 25th says, that an express had just arrived from Monterey with information that there was fighting at Saltillo. The Mexicans had taken Moran, capturing a large train of Wagons and 130 men. A large number of mules were also taken. Captain McCullough was in command of the post.

"Eight thousand Mexican cavalry were on this side of the mountains, and things in general were turned upside down.

[From the Pittsburgh American.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Taylor certainly surrounded by 20,000 Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna—All communications cut off—Battle reported of three days continuance—Great excitement on the Rio Grande.

By an arrival at New Orleans, late intelligence has been received from the mouth of the Rio Grande. Dr. Jarvis, of the United States Army, came passenger with despatches for our Government. He left Camargo on the 2d of March, at which time nothing later had been heard from the army for several days.

On the 23th of February, Dr. Jarvis left Camargo for Monterey, with seventy wagons, containing supplies, &c., and escorted by Col. Marshall's Kentucky volunteers, and twenty of the 2d Dragoons. They had only proceeded about five miles when they received orders recalling them and they returned.

The cause of their recall was the arrival at Camargo of an Express from Gen. Taylor ordering all the trains to be stopped as 5,000 Mexican Cavalry were known to be in and near the town of China.

The express brought intelligence that General Taylor was beyond Saltillo, surrounded by the Mexicans. Santa Anna was in command, and he had demanded Gen. Taylor to surrender. The old veteran replied "come and take me." Santo Anna rejoined by saying he had 20,000 troops with him, and if Gen. Taylor did not surrender he would cut the American army to pieces.

This was on the 22d of February, when the Express left. Since then nothing direct has been heard but reports brought by Mexicans. These reports say that Gen. Taylor had retreated from Aqua Nueva to Saltillo with the loss of six cannons.

It was feared that a detachment of the 3d regiment of Ohio Volunteers, under Colonels Morgan and Irving, had been cut off by 3000 Mexican troops.

Norgan was at Seralvo, with seven companies on the 23d of February, the Mexicans occupying Marin. On that day Irving left to join Morgan who evacuated Seralvo on the next day destroying all the stores and supplies he could not take with him, and must on the route have encountered the enemy.

It is reported also that a train of 160 wagons, which left Camargo on the 16th of February for Monterey, loaded with provisions and clothing, was captured near Rames, with its escort. This report was brought by Mexican Muleteers.

These muleteers also report that a great battle has been fought between Gen. Taylor at Santa Anna, which continued three days, with great loss on both sides.

Gen. Taylor had sent a messenger to Tampico for reinforcements. It was feared that all the American troops had sailed. If so, it was considered as very unfortunate, as it was the only point from which assistance could come for his relief.

Mexicans report that Gen. Taylor repulsed Santa Anna, and the latter lost 2000 men.

From all accounts it is pretty certain that a battle has been fought, and that thus far the contest has been favorable to the American arms.

There is not much doubt that General Taylor has an enemy both in his front and in his rear, each superior to his whole force. His situation is therefore eminently critical.

The Mexican inhabitants are abandoning the Rio Grande, fearing the approach of their own army, more than the presence of the American troops.

Camargo is strongly fortified, and was considered safe. The report of McCullough's capture has proved unfounded.

LATER FROM THE ARMY—NEWS FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

CALL FOR 50,000 TROOPS—PROCLAMATION OF THE GOV. OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, March 22—8 P. M.

The Southern mail is in, and brings still later news from the army. The dates from Brazos Santiago are to the 12th inst.

The reports previously brought of Gen Taylor having retreated to Monterey, are renewed by this arrival, and also the statement that he had lost six pieces of cannon and a large number of men, but nothing certain has been ascertained. It is only a repetition of rumors.

The communication between the Brazos and General Taylor was entirely cut off.

Col. Curtis from Camargo, has sent an extraordinary and urgent Despatch to the States for reinforcements amounting to 50,000 men. He calls on Louisiana for ten regiments.

Gov. Johnson in response has issued his Proclamation for raising the 10,000 men required from that State.

It was currently reported at the Brazos that eighteen hundred Mexican troops were advancing on that place.

Down to the 4th inst, there has been no attack on Camargo.

The various reports which have arrived so liberally of late about the battle between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, are reiterated by his arrival. Col. Curtis says he has no communication with, or messages from Gen Taylor, since the 22d of February, the latest news brought by Dr Jarvis.

It was rumored this evening about Washington, that despatches have been received at the War department from the Army, containing an account of the battle. Rumor says that Gen Taylor was victorious. All this is very doubtful.

The New Orleans papers are full of rumors relating to the movements of the army and the Mexicans, but they are only rumors and not worth Telegraphing. We shall have something reliable very soon.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

The brig Ann Still has arrived in the river from Tampico, having sailed on the 3d inst. To Major Burns, who came passenger in her, we are indebted for our correspondence, which we subjoin.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.]

TAMPICO, February 28, 1847—8 o'clock, P. M.

This morning the U. S. steamer Edith, from Brazos Santiago, with Gen. Worth and staff and two companies of troops on board, touched off the bar at the mouth of our river, coming to anchor two miles outside, and sent despatches up to Gen. Patterson. The Edith being bound for Lobos Island, sailed on her course at half past 2 P. M.

The U. S. steamer Alabama is to sail to-morrow with Gen. Patterson, staff and troops. The steamer Virginia, with Gen. Pillow, staff and troops. It is probable that by the last of this week all the forces to leave will have sailed.

Whether or not there be a battle any where else, however, it seems to be pretty certain that we shall have one at Vera Cruz, and before we get to Vera Cruz.—It is known here that the enemy are preparing to give us a warm reception on landing. In the rear of Anton Lizardo they have built strong fortifications, too far for the guns of our squadron to bear upon them, but in reach of the point of landing.

On these fortifications very heavy guns are mounted, and other arrangements are made and being made, to make a desperate stand against the landing of our troops It is also to be expected that the city of Vera Cruz is in a condition to make bloody resistance.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLASURE—WHIG ECONOMY—SAVING OF $20,000 TO THE STATE—LOCOFOCO EXTRAVAGANCE.

The session of the Legislature which is now about drawing to a close, has been a short, economical, working session.—The Whigs have nobly discharged their duty to the State and the people, and will now return to their constituents, to be greeted with the welcome plaudit of "well done good and faithful servants." But seventy-one days have elapsed since the Legislature convened, and more important business has been transacted, than would have been accomplished by a Locofoco Legislature in six months. Notwithstanding the disgraceful attempts of the minority to interrupt and impede the progress of business, the Whigs, actuated by the purest motives, and looking only to the interests of the Commonwealth, faithfully and fearlessly performed their whole duty. The present session has been most emphatically a WORKING SESSION—and the result is a saving to the State of not less than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Such is Whig economy, and such the benefit resulting to the State and the people from the election of a WHIG LEGISLATURE.

The Locofocos preach economy, but the Whigs PRACTICE it. As Whigs and Pennsylvanians we feel proud of our Whig Legislature, and are confident that it will meet the hearty and cordial approbation of the tax-burthened people of the State, who have for years been suffering from the corruption, extravagance, and mal-adminstration of Federal Locofocoism. Our good old Commonwealth has been shaken to its very centre by the genius of this thing called Locofocoism—corruption, like a horse full of high feeding, madly hath broken loose, and bears down all before it—the State debt has been fearfully increased, and our honest, toil-worn Farmers and Mechanics oppressed with Locofoco taxation, until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue. Locofocoism has proved a curse to the Commonwealth—the people see it all around them, and are reminded of it in every day's experience.

But thanks, the reign of Locofocoism is near its end. We already see the dawning of a brighter day. Pennsylvania—poor tax-ridden, humbugged, disgraced Pennsylvania—is destined to be a WHIG STATE! The signs of the times unerringly indicate the election of a WHIG GOVERNOR and WHIG LEGISLATURE by a majority unprecedented in the political history of the State. Then will our ancient Commonwealth speedily be restored to the purity and prosperity which characterized her in her most palmy days. Whig principles properly carried out by a Whig administration will raise Pennsylvania from her present embarrassed and ruinous condition, and elevate her to the lofty and honorable position she was destined to occupy among the Commonwealths of the Nation. —Daily Intelligencer.

APPOINTMENTS BY CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

John Smith, Supervisor Western portion of the Western Division.

George A. Kurtz, Weighmaster, Pittsburg.

Joseph L. Williams, Collector, Williamsport.

☞ The Uniontown Democrat of the 25th inst., has the following postscript:

Gen. Butler who passed through this place yesterday morning says he has no fear for Gen. Taylor, that the Rinconada pass is some 60 miles in length and not more than half a mile wide at any place, so that it would be impossible for Santa Anna's large body to out-flank him. The presumption is that if it has come to the worst with him, he has fallen back to Monterey where his defence would be ample and his provisions sufficient to last 60 days. The murder of Gov. Bent and other American citizens at Santa Fe is fully confirmed.

It appears from the annual statement of Lowell manufactures that there are 13 manufacturing corporations in the city, embracing a capital stock of $11,490,000, and numbering 45 mills. These mills employ 7,915 female and 3,340 male operatives. There are other manufacturing establishments in the city not incorporated, employing a capital of $310,750, and 1000 hands. The new cotton mills are nearly ready for operation.—One built by the Merrimack Co., to contain 23,424 spindles and 640 looms; and one built by the Hamilton Co., of sufficient capacity for 20,000 spindles and 400 looms.

It is said that Lord Palmerston is about to demand the liberation of 5,000 negroes, whom he affirms are English subjects, detained in slavery in the Island of Cuba.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobalt Follmar, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Friday the 30th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
March 23, 1837* Executor.

AT a Court of Common

Pleas held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset on the 5th day of May 1845, before the Hon J S Black, and his associates, Judges of our said court. The account of Joseph Cummins, assignee of Daniel Hoover, was confirmed by the court, and 15 h February 1847. On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. Samuel Gaither, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the fund in the assignees hands among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the minutes, certified this 4th day of March, A D 1847.

A, J, OGLE,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the above commission I will attend at my office in Somerset, on Friday the 30th of April next, to discharge the duties therein enjoined upon me, of which all interested persons are desired to take notice,

SAM'L GAITHER,
March 23. 1847. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on

Saturday, the 1st day of May next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffle, of, in and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared, about 4 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Mishler, Gabriel Gindlesperger, and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffle, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Armstrong, of, in and to, a

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 75 acres, more or less, about ten acres cleared, adjoining the Maryland line on the east, lands of John W. Robison on the north, and Mrs. Patrick on the west and south, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Armstrong, at the suit of William Fear.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of Alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Schachleiter, Daniel Baer and Jacob Staum, late partners under the firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, of, in and to, TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded by lot of Daniel Baird on the West, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and lot of Abraham Dull on the east, on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a smoke house, a wood shed, and stable, &c., which is now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, at the suit of John Lightner.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, } Sheriff.
March 23, 1847. }

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50	
Wheat,	per bushel,	90 a 1 00	
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70	
Corn,	"	60 a 0 70	
Oats,	"	35 a 0 38	
Potatoes	"	60 a 0 75	
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00	
"	dried "	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 50	
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00	
Beef,	"	6 a 0 7	
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9	
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50	
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16	
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7	0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 00 a 4 12	
Wheat	0 70 a 0 00	
Rye	37 a	40
Corn	37 a	40
Oats	26 a	27
Barley.	35 a	40
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a	8
Pork	00 a	00
Lard,	7 a	8
Tallow, rendered	8 a	00
" rough	5 a	00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a	8
" roll,	9 a	10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a	7
" Goshen,	00 a	10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12 a 2 00	
" dried per bushel,	55 a	62
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50	
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a	00
" Neshannocks	a	00
Seeds, Clover	$ 62 a $ 75	
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12	
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00	
Wool	24 a	38

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	–	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Boyer, Sr., late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB BOYER. Exr.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers, residing in Brothersvalley township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, Esq., late of said township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on *Thursday the 15th day of April next*, to settle; and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN G. WALKER.
JONATHAN G. WALKER.
March 9. 1847. Adm'rs.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between William Huber, John Linton, and Jacob Myers, in the Iron business, at Somerset Furnace, Somerset county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the above firm will be settled by William Huber and Jacob Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JOHN LINTON,
JACOB MYERS.

February 25th, 1847—(mar9)

P S The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Huber and Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JACOB MYERS.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

STECK & SCULL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, Snyder's Row. [feb16]

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole.—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives Notice that he has disposed of his Stores at Stoystown and Buckstown, and intends to leave the State, as soon as he can collect his dues. He will leave his Books belonging to the Buckstown Store, with Walter Chalfant until the first day of April next; and will remain in Stoystown to make settlement with those concerned with the Books at the Stoystown Store, also until the first day of April.—All who are concerned at either of the above named places can have an opportunity to save costs, as after the date above named all his Books notes and accounts will be left in the hands of an Officer for collection.

GEO. A. CLARKE.
March 9. 1847.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of MAY next, (3d day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

THIS WAY.

For the Interest of the Farmers & others concerned.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, that he is, and will continue in the *Foundry business* in the town of Mount Pleasant.

He will also continue the manufacture of all the different numbers of the "*Woodcock Self-sharpening Plough.*" manufactured previous to last August by the firm of "Miller and Lippencotts."—In addition to the five numbers of the above plough, he offers another improved number, which is styled the No. 6.—This Plough is considered by persons of much experience in ploughing to be decidedly superior to any plough in use. The reason why this plough claims the superiority over other ploughs, is because of its strength, its light draught in ploughing, and for being capable of lasting a greater length of time, the strength of the point, it being successfully secured from breaking or ever becoming loose while ploughing.

Mr. Woodcock has attended a number of Fairs with the above named plough and received the premium over all other ploughs.

The subscriber will also keep on hand in connexion with the above ploughs a general supply of Plough Irons suiting all the different numbers of the plough. He will also furnish an assortment of Ploughs and Irons to all the Agents throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, who have been doing business for the firm of Miller & Lippencotts. He will also keep on hand all sizes of *Stoves* of fashionable style, *Grates* of all lengths, *Hollow-Ware* of all kinds, *Saw Mill Castings* of different sizes, *Machinery Castings* for *Engines*, for *Stationary Horse Powers*, for *Grist Mills*, for *Gearing* of all kinds, and for *Thrashing Machines*.

Persons wishing to purchase *Thrashing Machines* can be accommodated by the subscriber, as he has two sets of patterns of the Shallenbarger machine to order ready for immediate use. A machine is on hand at present ready for sale. All kinds of old metile (except what has been burned by a coal fire) will be taken in exchange for Castings, also country produce, such as *Bacon, Flour, Wheat, Corn* and *Oats*, will be taken exchange at market price.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sr.
March 2, 1847.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

LOCOFOCO HONESTY.

For several months prior to the meeting of the Whig State Convention, it was quite evident from the tone of public sentiment that Gen. Irvin would be nominated for Governor; and it was therefore by no means a matter of surprise to see some of the Locofoco presses charging Gen. Irvin, in anticipation of his nomination, with having voted, when in Congress, for a tax upon tea and coffee. This was done, no doubt, to prejudice the people, and more especially the poorer classes against him; but the charge was promptly met by the Huntingdon Journal with a flat denial and a demand for the proof of its truth, which proof has not yet been adduced. We take it for granted, therefore, that the charge is wholly false and unfounded.

But what must the people think of the honesty of the Locofoco press in making such a charge against Gen. Irvin, with the obvious intention of injuring him in the estimation of his fellow citizens, when, at the same time, the same Locofoco press preserves a dead-like silence in regard to President Polk's and Secretary Walker's efforts to have a tax imposed upon tea and coffee? In these it seems to be all right to recommend such a measure, for we have not yet seen a single Locofoco paper condemning THEM for having urged it, over and over again. But in Gen. Irvin it would have been an unpardonable sin, had he voted for it, as they asserted, but which it appears he did not! Truly, Locofocoism is a strange animal: whenever it brings up a measure that turns out to be unpopular, it shifts the responsibility upon the Whigs; and when the latter carry anything that takes well with the people, why, then, Locofocoism appropriates all the credit to itself. Its chief merit seems to consist, not in any fixed principles or in fair dealing and honorable warfare, but in the facility with which it can

"Turn about and wheel about, and jump Jim Crow!"

THE TARIFF QUSETION.

The Tariff Question is perhaps better understood by all classes of people than any other that has agitated the public mind recently. It could not well be otherwise; for whoever that will but read and reflect, must understand both the principles and operations of the protective system. In the North, public sentiment is so unanimous in favor of that system, that but few of those who, for the sake of self-aggrandizement, were wont to go with the South, are any longer so bold as to array themselves in opposition to it, and yet, such is the force of party drill, that even Gov. Shunk has not dared to venture a clear and decided opinion on the subject in his messages to the Legislature, but has so wrapped up his views in sophistry as to leave it altogether doubtful what they really are.—He is as non-committal as was Polk in his letter to Kane, by which Pennsylvania was cheated out of her electoral vote. Were Gov. Shunk an honest politician—did he prefer the prosperity of Pennsylvania to the success of his party—he would certainly not thus truckle to the South, but would take a bold and manly stand for a protective Tariff, under which alone our citizens can expect at all times to prosper. But, poor man! he is held in leading strings by those who have no sympathies with the WORKING MEN of the North, and who look upon LABOR as a thing to be performed only by slaves!

"OLD SHUNK."

The friends of the present State Executive call him "OLD SHUNK"—less, we suppose, in consideration of his age than on account of his being an OLD OFFICE-HOLDER. If we mistake not, he has been feeding at the public crib, off and on, for the last thirty years, though generally in such subordinate stations as required no extraordinary amount of talent in the incumbents to "crop the flowery food." It is argued by his friends, however, that His Excellency is a man of EXPERIENCE, he having been in public life so LONG.—We admit that he has had ample opportunities to learn and become great; but his public acts, when taken in connexion with the length of time he has been in office, prove nothing more than simply this, that he has been an extremely lucky man in always having his rack supplied with fodder by other hands than his own. He has doubtless grown fat upon his "good keeping," and the people will therefore be for using upon him the TOMAHAWK, lest, if he be suffered to remain much longer where he is, he turn upon and kick his "keepers,"—(and, oh! save us from a kick of THAT foot!)—then pull down the rack and manger—tread both corn and clover under his feet, and finally break up the stall!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It may be of interest to many of our readers to learn that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore on the 22d inst., a committee was appointed to proceed to Pittsburgh to confer with the Managers of the Connellsville Company in regard to a connexion of the two improvements. This puts a new complexion on the prospect of a Railroad connexion between those two cities.

THE 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before the final adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor nominated Mr. Champneys as President Judge of the 10th District, which nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. But Mr. Champneys declined the appointment, and then, just when the Senate were about to adjourn, Mr. Nill of Cumberland was nominated, but his nomination not acted on.

☞Under the new Post Office law all newspapers sent to subscribers by publishers are charged one cent postage, and when carried over a hundred miles and out of the State a cent and a half; and all papers sent by other persons are charged three cents each, which must be paid by the person or persons mailing them.

LONGEVITY.

SAMUEL STEEL, a colored man, who had resided in this county upwards of 80 years, died in Jenner township on the 23. inst., at the advanced age of 103 years.

IRVIN AND HOME INDUSTRY, AGAINST SHUNK AND FREE TRADE.

The gubernatorial struggle will, as the Philadelphia Inquirer justly remarks, be an important one. It will, in a great measure, constitute the decisive battle for a Protective Tariff. The battle-cry on the one side will be "IRVIN AND HOME INDUSTRY," on the other "SHUNK AND FREE TRADE." Of the issue who can doubt! Who can doubt that the people of Pennsylvania will in October next, vindicate their own integrity and principles, and stand by the men and the measures so essential to the prosperity of the Keystone State? Let, then, the battle cry of every true hearted son of the Old Guard henceforth be: "IRVIN AND HOME INDUSTRY" against "SHUNK AND FREE TRADE!"

The Rev. W. H. T. BARNES, who lately enlisted as a volunteer for the Mexican War, and deserted at New Orleans, has a wife and two children living in Johnstown, in this State. Some time since he deserted his wife, an amiable and accomplished woman, who is now supporting herself by teaching, having left her children in charge of her kind relations..—Alb. Journal.

Latest Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing advices from England to the 4th inst. The political news from the entire continent of Europe is devoid of interest.

Alarming accounts of famine come from every part of France. Vast supplies are ordered from every quarter. Complaints are made in the papers that so much less grain comes from the U. States to French than to English ports. Large orders it is said have come out by the steamer.—It is said that the French are about to take military possession of Majorca, Minorca and Ivica. Very large shipments of grain for England and France have been made at Constantinople. The French Chamber has voted to increase the army by adding 210,000 troops.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying.—The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His contessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms ever at his time of life. The number of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and it is said a servant from the palace is among the number.

The Irish poor are emigrating in great numbers, chiefly to the United States.—All the ready ports are crowded, but the CHRONICLE says: "UNFORTUNATELY they are those whose loss will be severely felt as they possess pecuniary means and are not destitute." Freight for steerage passengers has risen to 4 guineas. Landlords are aiding their peasantry to emigrate.

The progress of starvation among the Irish still continues. Rev. Mr. Newell writes that in the parish of Oranmore and Ballinacourty 54 persons have perished for lack of food since December.

The commercial news has had a slightly favorable effect on our City markets.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

From the National Intelligencer.

MARCH 23, 1847.

We delay the press in order to give place to the following letter from our N. Orleans Correspondent, which was written at the latest moment possible for it to be transmitted by the mail, and was overlooked at our City Post Office at the time our papers were delivered last evening:

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1847.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

I have but a few minutes for the way-mail. The city is full of rumors, said to be brought by vessels below, and one, which is generally credited, that Matmoras has been actually taken. I have ascertained, to my entire satisfaction, that *such is not the case*; at least, that no such news is now in the city, as I have seen a gentleman who left there on the 7th, and there is nothing, and can be nothing later. He tells me it will be rather a difficult task to take it. He, however, informs me that a letter was received there on the 4th from Camargo, which states that pretty certain advices had been received of the capture of Col. Morgan's command, and that Gen. Urrea was between Monterey and the pass of Rinconado with 6,000 cavalry, who had cut off Gen. Taylor from retreating on Monterey. That there was no doubt that there had been a severe battle, and the belief was that Gen. T. had abandoned Saltillo and fallen back on the pass. Nothing, as you will see, positive, but the prospects are by no means brighter for the gallant Taylor.

The public property and stores on the Rio Grande, at the Brazos, Matamoras, and Camargo, it is said, amount to six or seven millions of dollars, besides immense quantities of private merchandize; and for the protection of this line there are probably from fifteen to eighteen hundred men, scattered in detachments, the strongest of which does not exceed 700! I have no time for comments.

The Senate of this State have just unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to raise any number of volunteers that may be called for. The House will no doubt concur.

I have just seen Capt. Henrie, who left Saltillo (he thinks) on the 23d, and he expresses the opinion that Gen. Taylor is almost beyond a doubt cut off. We hope for better things.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 15th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

His excellency ISAAC JOHNSON, Governor of Louisiana, received yesterday a letter from Col. Samuel R. Curtis, of the Ohio Volunteers, commanding at Camargo, making a requisition upon this State for ten thousand men. The object of securing these troops is to garrison the posts at Brazos, Point Isabel, Matamoras, and Camargo, and reinforce Gen. Taylor, who at the last dates was in an extremely critical condition. The writer of the letter is an officer of high repute in the service; a cool, judicious, brave, and determined man. He possesses no authority, however, to make a requisition upon any State for troops; but having done so, evidence is afforded that our gallant army is in piril, and that succor should be promply extended to them. The call, it will be perceived is for "Six months' Volunteers," but it will be recollected that, under an act of Congress, no volunteers can be received for a less term than twelve months, or until the expiration of the war. But, notwithstanding this "fixed fact," the Governor expresses his readiness, with his accustomed patriotic fervor, "to pull off his coat and go to work to raise volunteers, and he hopes all good citizens will aid him." This hope he will assuredly realize; for the citizens of Louisiana, of all parties will stand by their Chief Magistrate in any responsibility he may assume in this emergency.—When our country is engaged in war, Louisianians will throw aside party, and Whigs and Democrats will gallantly come to the rescue. The veteran, Gen Brooke, in command of the western division of the army, has signified his willingness to muster the troops that may offer into the service of the United States, and if Col. Hunt, the United States Quartermaster, will furnish the means of transportation, as we cannot doubt under the circumstances he he will, the Governor, immediately on this fact being ascertained, will issue his proclamation for one regiment of volunteers at a time, and when that is full, then for another; by which time intelligence will probably be received from Washington.

A company of dragoons from Chambersburgh were at Stoystown on Sunday night, on their way to the seat of war.

Married:

On Monday the 22d inst., by Elder Samuel Huston, Mr. JAMES PARSON, of Somerset tp. to Miss CAROLINE daughter of Samuel C. Pile, of this Borough.

On Sunday the 21st inst., by J. A. Baker, Esq., Mr. HENRY W. HAINES, to Miss NANCY ANN GARDNER, both of Milford township.

On the 19th February by Alex. Hanna, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL BRAUCHER, of Summit tp. to Miss MARGARET RUSH, of Turkerfoot tp.

DIED:

In Somerset tp. on Monday the 15th inst., WM. KANTNER, aged 12 years 6 months and 7 days.

On the——inst., ELIZABETH, consort of Michael Spangler, aged 35 years 9 months and 21 days.

ATTENTION GUARDS!

YOU will parade in full uniform on the usual ground in Somerset Borough, on Saturday the 3d day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

A full attendance of the members is requested as an election will be held for 1st Sergeant in place of George Chorpenning jr. resigned. SAMUEL W. PEARSON.

March 30, 1847. Captain.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

NOTICE.

A School will be opened in the Academy building, on Monday April 5th 1847, to continue for a term of thirteen weeks. Terms.—Orthography, Reading and writing $2; Arithmetic $2.25; Grammar and Geography $2.50, per scholar.

Any scholar entering after the commencement of the term, will be charged to the end of the term in ratio with the above rates. ROB'T LAUGHTON,

Somerset, March 30, '47. Teacher.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will sell by public outcry at his residence in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 22d day of April next; a variety of valuable personal property, among which is the following, viz: one Horse, two Cows, one (two horse) wagon,

One Dearbourn Wagon,

one Sleigh & Harness, one Sofa, one Sideboard, several Bureaus, Book Case, a great variety of Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock Case, one

COOKING STOVE,

one Parlor do. and a number of Wood and Coal Stoves, together with numerous other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms of sale will be made known by

JOHN L. SNYDER.

Somerset, March 27, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Elisabeth Rhoads. GREETING:

WHEREAS, Philip Rhoads did on the 2nd day of September, Eighteen hundred and forty-six, prefer his petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying, that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Elizabeth Rhoads, in all time to come as if he never had been married or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you the said Elizabeth Rhoads that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the second Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Philip Rhoads and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Philip; your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of Matrimony contracted with you the said Elizabeth as fully and effectually as if he never had been married or as if you the said Elizabeth were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November Anno Domini, 1846. A. J. OGLE.

March 30, 1847. Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 10th day of MAY next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Neff, one of the administrators with the Will annexed; of the estate of Peter Countryman, dec'd.

The account of John Hanna, Guardian of Elizabeth Ann, minor daughter of Frederick Infield, dec'd., lately intermarried with William Page, now dec'd.

The account of A J Colborn & George Pringey, administrators &c., of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.

Final account of John W Lancaster, administrator &c., of James Lancaster, dec'd.

The account of Nicholas Bowman, Guardian of Emanuel & Jerome Bowman.

The account of Joseph Newcomer, administrator of Daniel Newcomer, dec'd.

The account of John Emmert, administrator of John Wright, dec'd,

The account of Tobias Musser, Executor of Elizabeth Gerver, dec'd,

Supplemental account of Abner Yoder and David Yoder, Executors of Daniel Weller, dec'd.

The account of David Lavan and Isaac Friedline, administrators of the estate of David Pile, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Friedline, administrator of Daniel Friedline, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,

March 30, 1847. Register.

HORSE BILLS,

NEATLY and Expeditiously executed at THIS OFFICE.

Who can doubt the virtues of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Summerville, N. J. Nov. 26, '42.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir: I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long. Very respectfully, yours, &c, P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr Jayne's Hair Tonic, I procured two bottles of Mr Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing.—This surprising restoration of my hair excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.

New Germantown, N. J. Nov 26, 1842.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,

And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to all those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease! More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,

EDWARD STRATTON.

*,*The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

FOR SALE.

A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of THE PUB——LISHER.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd. to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

February 23, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847.) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 15, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Gaither and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs., auditors appointed to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Administrators to and amongst the creditors, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, A. D. 1847. WM. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors will attend at the house of Wm H Picking, in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the court, agreeably to the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
SAM'L. GAITHER.
ROB'T L. STEWART.

March 2, '47. Auditors.

JURY LIST, FOR MAY TERM, 1847.

Commencing on the 3d day.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset Township—Peter Ankeny, Jr. Joseph Brubaker, Chauncey Marteeny, Sam'l Stahl, of D., Isaac Wendle.
Jenner—Frederick Beesecker, John Johnston, George Parker.
Southampton—Henry Bowman, Henry Dom, Jonathan Emerick, Valentine Lepley.
Stoystown Borough—David Clark.
Conemaugh—Jeremiah Hite, Peter Mishler, John Weriz, jr.
Summit—David Hay,
Stonycreek—Benjamin Kimmel,
Quemahoning—George Kneher,
Berlin Borough—Hertz Keiser,
Elklick—Jacob Livengood.
Milford—Joshua Rhoads,
Turkeyfoot—Michael Sanner,
Allegheny—David Weisell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough—Frederick Gilbert.
Somerset Township—Jacob Walter, Ephraim Shaffer, John Suter, Henry Mowry, Philip Smith,
Turkeyfoot—David Ankeny, Peter Brubaker, Charles P. Conley, Andrew Hiat, Jacob King, Joseph B. Davis.
Shade—Levi Adams, Peter Boyer, Jr. David Specht,
Paint—Henry Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Hoffman.
Addison—Frederick Cupp, John Haldeman, David Harizell, John C. Tashue,
Stoystown borough—Aaron Grissey,
Stonycreek—Joseph Glessner, George Lohr, Martin Moyers, Anderson Spencer,
Jenner—Abner Griffith, of T. George Harizell, Emanuel Kover, Abraham A. Miller, Henry Shaffer.
Southampton—Henry Bowman, Jr.
Milford—Elijah Lyon
Summit—Samuel Miller, Gabriel Schrack,
Brothersvalley—John Swanger.
Quemahoning—George Snyder, of John.

POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following graceful lines are from the pen of Mrs. MARY W. THOMPSON, the widow of the late Col. THOMPSON, of the U. States Infantry, who was killed at the head of his regiment in the Florida war. They are an appropriate tribute from a soldier's widow to the memory of those who fell, like her husband, in the battle-field for their country.

THE FALLEN HEROES OF MONTEREY.

The remains of the gallant officers who fell at Monterey, in Mexico, have been brought to their homes, to be mingled with their kindred dust, under their native skies.

Soft swells the bugle's notes,
Low rolls the muffling drum,
Measured, and slow, the heavy tread.
That bears them to their home.
The battle's din has ceased,
Proud victory's shout is hush'd,
But sorrow mingles in that joy,
For many a hope is crush'd.

Strew'd o'er that warring field,
Mangled, and, cold they lay
The brave—the young—our country's boast—
Ah, fearful was the fray!
Late, and amidst those lines,
We saw the phalanx-stand,
With waving banners—lances high—
Impatient in command.

There was no heart that quailed—
No steel remained unclasped;
But every eye flashed forth its zeal,
And every hilt was grasped!
Amidst that deadly strife
They fell, as warriors fall!
Their lives were to their country pledged,
Its banner is their pall!

With love like that which glows
Within a brother's breast,
Their comrades seek their loved remains
And bring them here to rest.
Oh, 'twas a mournful task
To seek the gallant dead,
To lift again the clay-cold form,
And fresh warm tears to shed.

Hang up their honored swords
Enwreathed in laurel bough—
And on their breast the olive lay,
For they sleep peaceful now.

[From the Cultivator.

GARDENING OPERATIONS.

It is well to be in readiness for the commencement of gardening operations at the earliest period which the state of the soil will admit. Some articles can hardly be put in the ground too soon after frost has left it. This is the case with peas, lettuces, radishes, early cabbages, parsneps, spinach, parsley, &c. It is rare that these plants are killed by frosts that occur after the season has so far advanced that the ground has become fairly settled.

For peas, the earliest varieties, such as the Early Washington, the Prince Albert, and the Cedo-nulli, should be chosen, and they should be planted on the warmest and most sheltered soil. Parsneps and spinach, also may be sown in the open air as soon as the garden can be worked.

It is a great advantage to give some plants a start in a hot bed; particularly lettuces cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, and egg-plants. By forcing in this way, several weeks may be gained over plants grown in the open air. The chief advantage of raising plants by this mode of artificial heat, is to have them in advanced state by the time it will do to transfer them to the open grounds; but cucumbers and early radishes may remain in the beds till they are so far matured as to be fit for use.

In this latitude it is not deemed advisable to start hot beds until March, but farther south, they may be put in operation in February. It is of but little use to force plants which are designed to be afterwards transferred to the open air, until the spring is commenced, and there is a probability that the weather would not be so severe after they are set out as to seriously check their growth. It is an injury to keep them in the hot-bed after they have reached to proper size for setting out, as the effect is to "draw them up," as it is called, giving them long slender stems, which prevents their growth."

Hot-beds should be set in the ground to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet. They require a large supply of moisture, and if made wholly on the surface, they dry up so rapidly that they must be watered a great deal. If, however, it becomes necessary to make the bed on wet ground, no excavation need be made, as the coldness of such a situation might prevent the manure from fermenting, if deeply placed in the earth. In vol. ix., p. 55, of the Cultivator, will be found some very good directions in regard to the construction of hot-beds.

The weather may be so cold as to render it necessary to use straw or mats to keep the air in the beds of requisite temperature. But they are liable to become at times too hot; hence they should be often examined, and the proper temperature secured by sliding the glasses; always admitting as much of the external air as the plants will bear. Water should be given frequently.

A deep mellow soil is all important for gardens, and the use of the subsoil plough may be adopted to good advantage, in situations where teams can be made to do the work. In general, however, garden-work be done by the spade. For some garden purposes, rotted manure is preferable. Composts, which were formed the year previous, and have been well worked over seveaal times, till they have become thoroughly fine, are best for most purposes. A good compost is made of two parts of stable or barn manure; two of peat or "muck," one of tough grass sods, and one of leached ashes; mixed as equally as possible in one heap. If put up in the summer, the mass will soon undergo a fermentation, and by being worked over and re-plied, it will be in excellent condition for use the uext spring, and will show its good qualities on all kinds of vegetation.

Asparagus beds should be forked over as soon as the ground has settled, and a good dressing of compost worked in.—Salt is also recommended as a dressing for asparagus, and we are of the opinion that it is benificial. It probably operates favorably in two ways. Asparagus is said to be a marine plant, growing naturally in soils impregnated by salt water; hence it is concluded that salt forms an important part of its food. It will unquestionably bear a larger quantity of salt than plants generally; and by applying a liberal dressing of the substance to asparagus-beds, and the weeds and noxious plants are killed, leaving the asparagus full possession of the soil.

THE BRITISH STEAMER TWEED.

The Charleston Courier has a copy of a Havana paper containing the particulars of the loss of this vessel on her voyage from Havana to Vera Cruz. The wreck occurred on the rocks of Alacranes, on the 12th of February, at 3 o'clock in the morning, three days after her sailing from Havana. She had on board fifty-eight passengers and a crew of ninety-one.—Twenty-nine of the former and forty-two of the latter were lost. Mr. Dimond, the late American Consul at Vera Cruz, WAS SAVED, AND NOT LOST, AS STATED IN OUR LAST PAPER. The remainder were saved by the timely succor of the Spanish brig Emilio, Captain CAMP, which arrived at Havana on the 3d inst., in SIX days from Sisel, with the passengers and crew of the Tweed. The total loss is considered to amount to one million of] dollars.

A letter dated at Merica on the 21st of February gives some of the particlars consequent upon the wreck, as follows:

"The night, though not serene, was extremely dark or tempestuous. The north wind blew, but was only fresh, and was gradually subsiding. It was about 3 o'clock in the mornigg when the steamer struck the sharp rocks of Alacran. The cabinet first filled, and in it perished many in their births, among whom were our estimable countryman, Mr. Escudero and his wife. The deck planks continued floating for some time, and upon them were many of the passengers and crew, who sought aid from God and struggled for dear life. THERE were scenes of desperation which, amidst wailings and piercing cries, cannot be described even by those who were present and participated in them. Some threw themselves into the water; others blew their brains out with pistols; others cut their own throats; while others saw in a plank the hope of safety. By little and little the extensive platform which formed the deck gave way and then some were swept off by the waves, and all struggled to swim some fifty yards from where the ship went to pieces, to where they could set their foot on land. Never, never was twilight so long. When at length the morning rose, little groups were standing here and there—wounded, naked, and hungry. Some were approaching others, and beheld the unfortunate seamen mounted on the wheel horses, and making signs for help which it was impossible to render, as there was no boat nor other means of affording assistance. They perished. Those who were on shore were only able to bring a barrel of flour, another of bran, and a little vinegar. A paste made of this strange compound was their only aliment. They were ashore without provisions, without help, and exposed to death, some from exhaustion, some from discouragement, and others from hunger and thirst; but the Emilio made her appearance, and her whole crew rushed into danger, performing acts worthy of general applause. The shipwrecked persons greeted them with sweet tears of acknowledgment as their friends and preservers."

LIEUT. RITCHEY.

It was said in some of the papers that Lieut. Ritchey, who was lately murdered by the Mexicans, was a nephew of Thomos Ritchie Esq., Editor of the Union. It was a mistake. He was the son of the late Rob't Ritchey of Cincinnati, a worthy and respectable hardware merchant. In 1841, young Ritchey obtained an appointment at West Point, and in 1844 or '45, graduated with the first honors of the institution. Soon after this, he entered the army as a brevet Lieut. of the 4th Regiment. At the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca, he distinguished himself by the bravery of his conduct. It was he, who with nine men, marched to the rescue of Cochrane and Wood.—Cochrane fell, but Wood was saved by the daring of Ritchey. Such was the heroism he displayed, that he was immediately promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant of the 5th Infantry.

In the memorable siege of Monterey, he was in the thickest of the fight, and though the balls flew fierce and fast around him, and his friend Wood, whom he had rescued in the former struggle, fell by his side, he never faltered.

After the battle of Monterey, he was promoted to the office of Adjutant of the Regiment. Gen. Scott, hearing of his bravery, thought him a fit messenger to bear his dispatches to Gen. Taylor, in the execution of which task, he was brutally assassinated. Thus fell at the early age of twenty, one of Ohio's bravest sons.—Cumb. Civ.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentery on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONAS AUGUSTINE.

March 2, 1847. 6t* Ex'r.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, residing in Somerset township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Boyer, late of Jenner township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN CASEBEER.

March 9, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L.S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorsble, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case mace and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE,

March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for he sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.

J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 25, 1845.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Friday the 16th day of APRIL next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Mason, of, in and to, a certain PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared, and about 20 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, Jr., and others, on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset } March 23 1847. }

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASONS,

among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and FISH OIL.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

CONFECTIONARIES of all kinds

The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchits, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., February, 1839.

35) Dr. D. JAYNE,—Dear Sir,—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminitive," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminitive," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, Croup. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonfull of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

"I would not live Always."

34) One would naturally be led to the conclusion, from the apparent negligence manifested by many who are suffering under the baleful influence of CONSUMPTION, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words, "I would not live always," as peculiarly adapted to themselves, or that believing their case to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But none need despair, while "life and being lasts," of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of disease. Jayne's Expectorant has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the world for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Breast. No one ever yet used it without finding relief.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE has cured innumerable cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, and Diseases of the Skin, a number of cases of Gout, and several cases of Tic Delereaux; over twenty cases of Cancer, and Goiu, or Bronchocele, (swelled-neck) and removes sick and morbid headaces, and imparts tone and vigor to the whole frame. Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third st. Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

33) The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, '44.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectorant, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectorant.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

☞REMARKABLE CURES.☜

☞Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.

☞OR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizeu of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.

Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable midicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectorant, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily proxysms of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every proxysm would be her last.

The physians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness. Yours truly,

JOHN WIMER.

**The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J. Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Kevser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned resident in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, after many and urgent requests by his fellow citizens, came to the conclusion to lay out a parcel of *LOTS* to form a village, on the road leading from Somerset to Stoystown, five miles distant from each; adjoining the Parsonage at Frieden's Church on the north side from east to west. They will be exposed to sale on the 9th of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the proprietor.

GABRIEL WALKER.

March 16, 1847.